

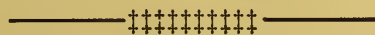
. 4536 (2)

**SWANSEA PORT
HEALTH AUTHORITY**



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1973



S W A N S E A P O R T
H E A L T H A U T H O R I T Y
A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H
F O R T H E Y E A R 1 9 7 3

Port Health Offices	-	16 Cambrian Place, Swansea
Telephone Number	-	Swansea 53523
Telegraphic Address	-	"Porteltn" Swansea



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29252295>

THE SWANSEA PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Members of the Authority

County Borough of Swansea

Alderman Mrs. R. S. Evans
Alderman T. J. Evans
Alderman Rev. J. L. John
Councillor D. F. Bevan, C.B.E. (Chairman)
Councillor W. G. H. Luff
Councillor G. Murphy
Councillor S. N. Perry
Councillor W. W. Sivertsen
Councillor C. L. Thomas
Councillor G. Webber

Cowbridge Rural District Council

Councillor H. S. Morgan

Neath Rural District Council

Councillor M. Morris

Borough of Neath

Councillor J. E. Emanuel (Vice Chairman)
Councillor A. D. M. Powell, J.P.

Penybont Rural District Council

Councillor E. J. Davies, J.P.

Porthcawl Urban District Council

Councillor R. I. Lewis

Borough of Port Talbot

Alderman Mrs. M. A. Charles J.P.
Councillor H. G. Bradford

Clerk to the Authority

Iorwerth J. Watkins, C.B.E.

Treasurer to the Authority

W. B. Emmett

Assistant Clerk

T. A. Jones, D.P.A. (up to 30.6.73)
J.B. Jewell, D.M.A. (from 1.7.73)

Jurisdiction of the Port

By an order of the Local Government Board, which came into force on the 1st day of July, 1898, permanently constituting "The Swansea Port Sanitary Authority," the limits of jurisdiction are set forth in Section II. Article 10.

SECTION II - The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Swansea which lies on the landward side of a straight line drawn from Mumbles Point to the South-eastern extremity of the said Port at Nash Point, together with the waters of the said Port of Swansea within such limits, and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within the aforesaid limits, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for such part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for such part of the said Port under any Regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purpose of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder, shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither.

Contributing Authorities

The Contributing Riparian Authorities are the County Borough of Swansea, the Boroughs of Port Talbot and Neath, the Urban District of Porthcawl and the Rural Districts of Cowbridge, Neath and Penybont.

C O N T E N T S

		<u>Page</u>
Members of the Port Health Authority		I
Jurisdiction of the Port and Contributing Authorities		II
Contents		III - IV
Preface		V - VII
Section I Staff	Table A	1 - 2
Seamen examined at the Static Mass Radiography Unit and abnormalities found	Table 1 & 2	3 - 4
Section II Amount of shipping entering the district	Table B	5
Section III Character of shipping and trade	Table C	5 - 8
Section IV Inland Barge Traffic		9
Section V Water Supply - Results of water samples - shore and ships		9 - 14
Section VI Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1970		14
Section VII Smallpox		15
Section VIII Venereal Disease		16
Section IX Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.	Table D	16 - 18
Section X Observations on the occurrence of malaria on ships		18
Section XI Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague		19
Section XII Measures against rodents on ships from foreign ports	Table E	19 - 22
Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Table F	22

Contents - (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Section XIII Inspection of ships for nuisances Table G	23 - 25
Section XIV Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948	26
Section XV The Immigration Act 1973 - Medical Inspection of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants	26 - 27
Section XVI Miscellaneous	27
Food Inspection	28 - 35
Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926	35
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970	35
Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960	36
Clean Air Act, 1956	36
Dangerous Drugs (No. 2) Regulations, 1964	37
Certificates of Health	37



To the Chairman and Members of the
Swansea Port Health Authority.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report as Port Medical Officer of Health to the Swansea Port Health Authority for the year ended 31st December, 1973.

This is the 100th Annual Report and has been made in accordance with Regulation 12(4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulation 1959 and has been prepared on the lines indicated on the revised Form Port 20 of the Secretary of State.

During the year 1973, 4,368 vessels with a net tonnage of 6,436,697 entered the ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1972, this represents an increase of 491 vessels, and an increase of 760,508 in the net tonnages. Cargo handled in all the ports amounted to 12,021,440 tons which also showed an increase of 579,811 tons. compared with the 1972 figures.

64 cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases occurred among the crews and passengers of ships entering these ports and particulars of them are given later in this report.

104 seamen were examined by the Static Mass Radiography Unit during the year and since the inception of the scheme the number of seamen who have been examined at this Unit is as follows:-

1954	124	1960	122	1966	46	1972	75
1955	149	1961	99	1967	47	1973	104
1956	135	1962	151	1968	53		
1957	110	1963	69	1969	46		
1958	242	1964	145	1970	67		
1959	63	1965	57	1971	72		

During the year 68 samples of drinking water were drawn from various shore points and hydrants and sent for bacteriological examination. Twelve of these were reported to be unsatisfactory but as can be seen from the section of this Report dealing with water supply, they were confined to only two positions

Of the 163 samples drawn from ships, 52 of them proved to be unsatisfactory, rather a higher proportion when compared with the 1972 figures. 69 of the samples were taken from British ships with 21 of them being unsatisfactory, a percentage of 30.4 and of the 94 samples taken from Foreign ships 31 of them were unsatisfactory representing 32.9%

VI

Imported Food dealt with by your Food Inspectors totalled over 6,286 Tons. of which it was necessary to condemn over 97 tons as unfit for human consumption, most of it being melons as will be seen later in this Report.

The B. & I. Roll-on Roll-off ferry between Cork and Swansea brought into Swansea 655 trailers and containers with over 7,510 Tons. of foodstuffs. Most of this was in refrigerated containers which left the dock immediately, hence necessitating immediate notification to the local Authority of the Inland destination in accordance with the provisions of the 1968-1973 Imported Food Regulations.

The German m.v. "NANOMARK", the ferry operated by B. & I. on their Dublin/Swansea run continued to run only during the first quarter and in this time brought over 34 vehicles containing 525 tons of foodstuffs which were dealt with in a similar manner as with the Food Containers on the Cork Ferry.

Of the 11 samples of imported foods submitted to the Bacteriologist and the Public Analyst, the latter had some adverse comments to pass on the samples of Brazil nuts. This was circulated to the Authorities to which areas the nuts were dispatched.

The attention of the Masters of three ships, had to be drawn to dark smoke emissions in excess of the prescribed times mentioned in the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations 1958. However remedial action was taken almost immediately in all cases to abate the nuisances, thus avoiding the necessity of legal proceedings.

Conclusion

Firstly, I would like to refer to the retirement at the end of last year of Dr. E. B. Meyrick. He brought to the post of Port Medical Officer of Health a vast knowledge and understanding of preventive medicine and its application to Port Health work, allied to a deep concern for the welfare of seafarers. Over the years he applied himself diligently to the organisation and administration of Swansea Port Health Authority and it was to him that the Welsh Office turned on many occasions for advice when they took over responsibility for Port Health from the Ministry of Health.

I personally owe him a great deal and wish my mentor and friend many happy and healthy years of retirement.

As this is my first and last report to the Swansea Port Health Authority as at present constituted, I hope that it will be ready for presentation to you at your final meeting.

I think we all feel some regret at the passing of an organisation which has functioned so well for so many years. As in other fields of health protection, our work seldom receives publicity and is perhaps under-valued by the public at large. On the other hand this lack of publicity reflects the effectiveness of our service and we should derive satisfaction from that.

VII

At this point I think it would be appropriate to pay tribute to your full-time officers namely the Chief Port Health Inspector and his staff, who by their vigilance and dedication, have been and will continue to be the main contributors to our good record in health protection. Their value and importance is recognised in the re-organisation proposals, by which the Chief Port Health Inspector will be in charge of the day-to-day work of the Authority, and the Medical Officer under some new name will be the "proper officer," advising on medical matters and taking charge of the control of infectious diseases.

No doubt the new Authority, with, I hope, a strong nucleus of members of this Authority, will recognise the added responsibility involved when the new structure is considered, as has happened in other Local Government re-organisation.

I would like to thank my fellow part-time Officers for their consideration and help throughout the year, and to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation I have received from the officers of H.M. Customs, H.M. Immigration Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Dock Manager and Staff of the British Transport Docks Board, the South Wales Sea Fisheries Committee, the National Union of Seamen, the Doctors and officers of the Shipping Federation, the Pilots, the local Shipping Agents, the Superintendents of the various shipping firms as well as to the Surveyors of the Marine Section of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you and the members of the Port Health Authority for your kindness and assistance during the year and to express the hope that although you will not be a member of the new Port Health Authority you may continue your interest in Port Health matters through the Association of Sea and Air Port Health Authorities

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

D. E. Donald,
PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Port Health Offices,
16 Cambrian Place,
SWANSEA.

March, 1974.

SECTION 1 - STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointment held
D. E. Donald	Port Medical Officer of Health	1958	M.B., Ch.B., M.F.C.M. D.P.H.	M.O.H. & Principal School M.O. City of Swansea. Medical Inspector Of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants. Medical Referee for Cremations City of Swansea.
Margaret R. Davies	Deputy Port Medical Officer Of Health	1973	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P., M.F.C.M., D.P.H.	Deputy M.O.H. & Deputy Principal School M.O. City of Swansea. Medical Inspector of Aliens & Commonwealth Immigrants, Medical Referee for Cremations City of Swansea.
H.N. Rees	Asst. Port M.O.H. (Port Talbot & Neath River)	1965	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Private Practitioner
T. J. Richards	Chief Inspector	1941	C.S.I.B., Cert. Meat & Foods	-
J. H. Prosser	Senior Asst. Inspector	1953	C.S.I.B., Cert Meat & Foods	-

TABLE A - (Continued)

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any Other Appointment held
H.P. Edwards	Asst. Inspector	1948	C.S.I.B.	-
C. W. Owens	Asst. Inspector	1955	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
D. J. Williams	Asst. Inspector	1968	C.S.I.B. Cert. Meat & Foods	-
B. H. Hughes	Rat-Searcher	1973	-	-
Mrs. S. I. Lancey	Clerk	1971	-	-
V. Rees	Typist	1971	-	-

Address and telephone number (Medical Officer of Health
(Trinity Buildings, Orchard Street,
Swansea, Tel. No. Swansea 51501
of the Medical Officer of Health - (Port Health Offices,
(16 Cambrian Place, Swansea
(Tel. No. 53523

Telegraphic Address - "PORTELTH", Swansea

TABLE 1

Analysis of Seamen examined by the
Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea during the period
1st January - 31st December, 1973

Age Groups	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 59	60 and Over	TOTALS
<u>Total Examined</u>						
M.N.	35	30	14	22	3	104
Others	9	8	9	22	4	52
Total	44	38	23	44	7	156
<u>Volunteers</u>						
M.N.	5	10	2	2	-	19
Others	-	1	1	-	2	4
Total	5	11	3	2	2	23
<u>General Practitioner Referrals</u>						
M.N.	4	8	6	10	1	29
Others	-	1	2	7	2	12
Total	4	9	8	17	3	41
<u>Entrants</u>						
M.N.	16	1	-	-	-	17
Others	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total	19	1	-	-	-	20
<u>Contacts</u>						
M.N.	5	10	6	7	2	30
Others	-	1	1	-	-	2
Total	5	11	7	7	2	32
<u>Factory Groups</u>						
M.N.	5	1	-	3	-	9
Others	6	5	5	15	-	31
Total	11	6	5	18	-	40

M.N. - Merchant Navy.

Others - Tugboat, etc.

"Factory Groups" - Those X-rayed in connection with their occupation.

Excluding "Entrants"

TABLE 2

Analysis of abnormalities found amongst Seamen
examined by the Static Mass Radiography Unit at Swansea
during 1st January - 31st December, 1973

TYPE OF EXAMINEE	Total Examined	Total Normal	Total Abnormal	CLASS OF ABNORMALITY												
				Healed Primary	Healed P.T.	Bacterial and Virus Infection	Lymphadenopathies	Pulmonary Fibrosis	Confirmed P.T. New Case	Acquired Cardiac Abnormality	Failed to attend Chest Clinic	Diagnosis not yet Rec'd from C. Clinic	Bronchiectasis	Abnormality of the bony thorax.	Emphysema	Malignant neoplasms
Contacts	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Volunteers	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Practitioner Referrals	41	36	5	-	1	-	-	2*	-	-	-	1*	-	1	-	-
Factory Groups	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.M.F. entrants	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	156	151	5	-	1	-	-	2*	-	-	1	-	1*	-	1	-

* Please note one patient has been diagnosed with
two abnormalities.

SECTION II - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	No. Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	1,199	3,673,854	-	1,148	14
Coastwise	3,169	2,762,843	-	2,429	12
TOTALS	4,368	6,436,697	-	3,577	26

Amount of shipping that entered the individual ports within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority

District	Foreign	Tonnage	Coastwise	Tonnage	Total Number of Vessels	Total Tonnage
SWANSEA	985	1,951,092	2,742	2,364,243	3,727	4,315,335
NEATH RIVER	136	38,655	342	85,030	478	123,685
NEW HARBOUR PORT TALBOT	78	1,684,107	85	313,570	163	1,997,677
PORTHCAWL	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,199	3,673,854	3,169	2,762,843	4,368	6,436,697

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	(	Number of Passengers INWARDS	384
	)	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS	129

These figures include passengers dealt with at the New Harbour Port Talbot as well as berths in the Neath River.

Particulars regarding the number of passengers etc. who embarked and disembarked from the B. & I. Swansea/Cork ferries at the Ferryport will be found elsewhere in this Report.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS INSPECTED

NATIONALITY	Swansea			Neath			Port Talbot			Porthawl		
	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total	Steam	Motor	Total
American	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentinian	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austrian	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgian	-	9	9	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bermudan	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
British	10	1933	1943	-	100	100	-	35	35	-	-	-
Bulgarian	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canadian	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cypriot	-	40	40	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Danish	-	103	103	-	23	23	-	1	1	-	-	-
Dutch	2	190	192	-	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finnish	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French	-	26	26	-	10	10	-	1	1	-	-	-
German	-	172	172	-	62	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greek	2	25	27	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Honduran	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian	1	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Irish	-	258	258	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israeli	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Italian	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Japanese	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Lebanese	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberian	-	43	43	-	1	1	-	1	22	-	-	-
Monaco	-	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigerian	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norwegian	-	113	113	-	35	35	-	13	13	-	-	-
Pakistani	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panamanian	-	23	23	-	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polish	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	11	11	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalian	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish	-	18	18	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	-	-
Sudanese	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swedish	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swiss	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugo-Slavian	-	26	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	3131	3148	-	341	341	1	87	88	-	-	-

CARGO TRAFFIC - PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTSSWANSEAPrincipal Imports

FOOD:- Fruit and Vegetables, Dairy Produce etc. BASIC MATERIALS:- Timber, Non-ferrous ores, Fertilisers etc. FUEL ETC:- Coal and Coke, Petroleum. MANUFACTURED GOODS:- Iron and Steel (including Tinplate), Metal Manufactures, Chemicals and Fertilisers etc.

TOTAL INWARDS CARGO:- 1,087,916 Tons.

Principal Exports

FOOD:- Cereals and other Foodstuffs etc. FUEL:- Coal & Coke, Petroleum etc. MANUFACTURED GOODS:- Chemicals and Fertilisers, Iron and Steel (including Tinplate), Metal Manufactures, Machinery, Vehicles etc. BASIC MATERIALS:- Scrap, Building Materials etc.

TOTAL OUTWARD CARGO:- 6,033,224 Tons.

TRAFFIC OTHER THAN CARGO:- 444,098 Tons.

TOTAL TRAFFIC:- 7,565,238 Tons.

NEW HARBOUR, PORT TALBOTPrincipal Imports

BASIC MATERIALS:- Iron ore.
FUEL:- Coal and Coke

TOTAL INWARDS CARGO:- 4,112,481 Tons.

Principal Exports NIL

TRAFFIC OTHER THAN CARGO:- 50,280 Tons.

TOTAL TRAFFIC:- 4,162,761 Tons.

NEATH RIVER BERTHSPrincipal Imports

Sand, Petrochemicals, Coal, Furnace Materials.

TOTAL INWARDS CARGO:- 150,681 Tons.

Principal Exports

Coal, Scrap, Steel, Petrochemicals, Road Materials.

TOTAL OUTWARDS CARGO:- 142,760 Tons.

TOTAL TRAFFIC:- 293,441 Tons.

PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM WHICH SHIPS ARRIVE

<u>Country</u>	<u>Ports</u>
Aden	Little Aden
Algeria	Algiers
Australia	Albany, Port Dampier, Port Headland, Port Kembla, Port Pirie, Hay Point
Belgium	Antwerp, Ghent
Brazil	Tubarao, Vitoria
Canada	Bai Comeau, Port Cartier, Hamilton, St. John's, Montreal, Seven Islands
Cyprus	Famagusta, Limassol
Denmark	Aalborg, Copenhagen, Esbjerg Fredericia etc.
Egypt	Alexandria
Eire	Arklow, Cork, Dublin, Drogheda
Finland	Hamina, Helsinki, Kotka
France	Bordeaux, Le Harve, La Pallice, Rouen
Germany	Bremen, Emden, Hamburg, Wismar, Lubeck
Greece	Thessalonika
Iceland	Reykjavik
India	Bombay
Israel	Haifa
Italy (including Sicily)	Genoa, Marina Di Carrari, Naples Salerno etc.
Japan	Yokohama
Liberia	Monrovia
Malaya	Singapore
Morocco	Casablanca, Ceuta, Kenita, Melilla, Safi
Netherlands	Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Ymuiden, etc.
Nigeria	Lagos
Norway	Larvik, Mosjoen, Narvik, Skien, Kirkenes
Poland	Gdansk, Szezecin
Portugal	Leixoes, Lisbon
Puerto Rico	Guayanilla
Sierra Leone	Freetown
Spain	Bilbao, Huelva, Pasajes, Santander
South Africa	Capetown, Durban
Sweden	Gefle, Gothenburg, Karlsham, Lulea Uddevalle, Stockholm, etc.
Syria	Lattakia
Tunis	Sfax, Tunisia
U.S.S.R.	Klaipeda, Leningrad, Murmansk, Ventspils
U.S.A.	Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia
Venezuela	Curacao, Punta Cardon, Puerto Miranda Puerto Ordaz
Yugo-Slavia	Rijeka, Sibenik

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic

There is no inland barge traffic at any of the ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY

(1) Source of Supply for (a) the district and (b) shipping

No Change.

(2) Reports of Tests for Contamination for

(a) the district

A total of 68 samples of drinking water were taken during the year from varying points throughout all the docks in your area and these were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea.

In the event of a sample being reported as unsatisfactory, a copy of the Bacteriologists report is sent to the Engineer and Manager of the West Glamorgan Water Board and if within his area to the Docks Manager of the British Transport Docks Board. In all cases the Medical Officer of Health of the Local Authority concerned is also notified.

The following table gives details of these samples:-

<u>District</u>	<u>No. of Samples taken</u>	<u>No. Satisfactory</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Swansea	13	12	1
Neath River Berths	43	32	11
New Harbour Port Talbot	12	12	-
TOTAL	68	56	12

The reasons stated by the Bacteriologist for the water being unsatisfactory were as follows:-

<u>District</u>	<u>High Plate Count</u>	<u>High No. of Coliform Bacilli</u>	<u>Presence of Esch. Coli (Type I)</u>
Swansea	-	1	-
Neath River Berths	-	10	1
New Harbour Port Talbot	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	11	1

UNSATISFACTORY SHORE SAMPLESNEATH ABBEY WHARF

The unsatisfactory results of the shore samples taken at the Neath Abbey Wharf towards the end of the year 1972 continued intermittently during the first nine months of this year. In most cases the Bacteriologist reported that the contamination was slight and there were long intervals when satisfactory results were achieved. As you are aware there is much constructional activity proceeding in this area with the new Neath by-pass and possibly this may contribute to the disturbance of underground water mains in the area. The Engineer to the West Glamorgan Water Board was kept informed of all unsatisfactory results as well as the Medical Officer of Health to the Neath R.D.C. In addition the Owners of the Wharf were also advised to inform shipping taking on water at this point, to boil the water before consumption. This they agreed to do and in their reply stated that "The interested Authorities were now preparing to supply them with a new service". All the routine samples taken during the last quarter were reported to be satisfactory.

SWANSEA

Only one unsatisfactory result was reported from the samples of water taken during the year from the Swansea Docks. This was taken from a building in the Queens Dock. The contamination was very slight and repeat samples from the same site were all satisfactory. However as is usual, the Engineer to the West Glamorgan Water Board as well as the Docks Manager were sent copies of the Bacteriologist's unsatisfactory report.

(b) Shipping

During the year 163 samples of drinking water were taken from ships and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

Whenever an unsatisfactory report is received a copy of it is sent to the Owners or Agents with the advice that the water tank concerned should be properly treated by chlorination, emptied and then refilled with wholesome water and that until this operation can be performed the water therein should be boiled before consumption.

In the case of British ships, a copy of the report is also sent to the local Inspector of Ships' Provisions of the Department of Trade and Industry whenever an unsatisfactory sample is reported.

Details regarding the samples taken from the ships are as follows:-

Distribution aboard ships	No. of ships involved	No. of samples taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	TOTAL
Alleyways	157	1	1	-	1
Cabins		11	7	4	11
Drinking fountains		20	19	1	20
Galleys		87	50	37	87
Messrooms		5	4	1	5
Pantries		28	21	7	28
Washplaces		10	8	2	10
TOTALS	157	162	110	52	162
<u>Storage aboard Ships</u>					
Direct from Fresh Water Tank	1	1	1	-	1

REASONS FOR BEING UNSATISFACTORY

<u>District</u>	<u>High Plate Count</u>	<u>High No. of Coliform Bacilli</u>	<u>Presence of Esch. Coli (Type I)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Swansea	3	19	9	31
Neath River Berths	3	12	5	20
New Harbour Port Talbot	1	-	-	1
TOTALS	7	31	14	52

Nationality of Ships from which Drinking Water samples were taken,
the Districts, and the Bacteriological Results
Year 1973

Nationality	Total Number of Samples Taken	Swansea		Neath River Berths		Port Talbot Harbour		Total	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
American	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Belgian	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
British	69	38	15	6	5	4	1	48	21
Cypriot	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Danish	8	2	3	1	2	-	-	3	5
Dutch	22	6	1	7	8	-	-	13	9
Finnish	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
German	15	6	2	5	2	-	-	11	4
Greek	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Indian	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Irish	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	6	2
Israeli	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Japanese	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Liberian	10	2	1	-	-	7	-	9	1
Norwegian	7	2	-	2	1	2	-	6	1
Panamanian	5	3	1	-	1	-	-	3	2
Somali	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Spanish	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Swiss	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Yugo-Slavian	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1
TOTALS	163	72	31	21	20	18	1	111	52

SURVEY OF SHIPS' DRINKING WATER FOR 1971 - 1973

Nationality	No. of ships sampled	Bacteriological Findings					
		Unsatisfactory				Satisfactory	
		No. with high Bacterial count	%	No. with Faecal Pollution	%	No.	%
American	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Belgian	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
British	190	35	18.4	15	7.9	140	73.7
Cyprus	11	5	45.5	1	9.0	5	45.5
Danish	32	10	31.2	6	18.8	16	50.0
Dutch	67	19	28.4	9	13.4	39	58.2
Faroese	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Finnish	3	-	-	-	-	3	100.0
French	6	2	33.3	-	-	4	66.6
West German	63	15	23.8	9	14.3	39	61.9
Greek	5	-	-	-	-	5	100.0
Irish	31	7	22.6	3	9.7	21	67.7
Indian	3	-	-	1	33.3	2	66.6
Israeli	6	-	-	-	-	6	100.0
Japanese	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Liberian	20	1	5.0	2	10.0	17	85.0
Norwegian	31	3	9.7	1	3.2	27	87.1
Panamanian	8	2	25.0	-	-	6	75.0
Polish	3	-	-	-	-	3	100.0
Pakistani	1	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
Rumanian	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-
Somali	3	-	-	-	-	3	100.0
Spanish	3	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.3
Swedish	2	-	-	-	-	2	100.0
Swiss	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
Yugo-Slavian	7	1	14.3	-	-	6	85.7
TOTALS	503	103	20.4	49	9.9	351	69.7

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes

No Change

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats and powers of control by the Authority

No Change

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 19701. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6)Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons

No Change

2. RADIO MESSAGES(a) Arrangements for transmission of free pratique by radio (Regulation 13)

No Change

(b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 (1) (a) and (2))

No Change

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 (1) (b))Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon

No Change

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 - 23)Situation of stations and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

No Change

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR:-(a) Hospital Accommodation for infectious diseases (other than Smallpox. See Section VII)

No Change

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts

No Change

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

No Change

SECTION VII - Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district

These would be admitted to St. Mary's Hospital, Penarth

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

The transport of smallpox patients from ships in the docks under the jurisdiction of the Authority is undertaken by the specially trained ambulance crew from the Glamorgan County Councils' Hawthorn Ambulance Centre near Treforest.

The crew is vaccinated yearly and in the event of an outbreak all would be re-vaccinated immediately.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available.

Dr. E. Waddington, "Pembroke House" St. Winifred's Hospital, Cardiff.
Tel. No. 0222 23534/5

Home address - "Madingly" 12 Tygwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff.
Tel. No. 0222 35123

Dr. G. F. J. Thomas, St. Davids Hospital, Cardiff
Tel. No. 0222 20441

Home address - "The Talbots" Llancarfan, Nr. Barry, Glam.
Tel No. 0446 8263

Dr. F. J. Doherty, Aberaman-Uchaf, Aberdare, Glam.
Tel. No. 0685 882705

Dr. M. S. N. Pathy, St. Davids Hospital, Cardiff.
Tel. No. 0222 20441
Home address - "Mathern Lodge" Cefn Coed Crescent, Cyncoed, Cardiff.
Tel. No. 0222 755476

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Specimens for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox would be sent to the following:-

Public Health Laboratory,
Institute of Pathology, 3rd Floor,
Royal Infirmary,
Cardiff.

Tel. No. 0222 33101

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

Information as to the location, days and hours of available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

No Change

Number of Seamen cases admitted for treatment at the Venereal Disease Clinics.

	<u>SWANSEA CLINIC</u>				<u>PORT TALBOT CLINIC</u>		
	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
Syphilis	2	3	3 A1	Syphilis	-	-	1 A1
Soft Chancre	-	-	-	Soft Chancre	-	-	-
Gonorrhoea	15	16	12	Gonorrhoea	3	1	4
Others	68	59	66	Others	5	17	16
	<u>85</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>81</u>		<u>8</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	No. of cases during the year		No. of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Diarrhoea	-	14	1
	Hookworm	-	1	1
	Influenza	-	1	1
	Mumps	-	1	1
	Tonsillitis	-	1	1
	Venereal Disease	-	16	8
Cases which have occurred on ships from Foreign Ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Venereal Disease	-	1	1
Cases landed from other ships	Infective Hepatitis	-	1	1
	Influenza	-	14	3
	Scabies	-	5	-
	Tonsillitis	-	1	1
	Venereal Disease	-	8	6

STOMACH DISORDERS AND DIARRHOEA

A radio message was received via the Agents from the Master of the British m.v. "RUDBY" from Tubarao (Brazil) which arrived at the New Harbour, Port Talbot on July 14th. The message stated that 14 members of the crew had suffered from stomach disorders and diarrhoea for 4 days after the ship left Tubarao on July 3rd but that since July 7th all had been well.

The vessel was boarded on arrival when all on board were reported to be well. Stool samples from members of the Catering Staff and from some other members of the crew who had been ill were obtained and submitted for bacteriological analysis and in all cases the result reported was as follows:- "No organisms of the typhoid, Salmonella, Dysentery groups, Staphylococcus pyogenes or Clostridium welchii (heat resistant strains) grown."

Drinking water samples from a fountain used regularly by the crew and from the Galley were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, the Bacteriologist later reporting that "No organisms of the typhoid or Salmonella groups grown." In the case of the sample from the Fountain this showed a high plate count and it was suggested that dust in the storage tank was the probable reason. No further cases of sickness occurred and as the vessel was bound for a Birkenhead Dry Dock arrangements were made for the water tanks to be cleansed there. The Inspector of Ships Provisions as well as the Liverpool Port Health Authority were informed of the circumstances.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

The British m.v. "BRITISH HAZEL" arrived Swansea from Ardrossan on July 24th. Later that day an Indian Seaman was medically examined and admitted into Hill House Isolation Hospital suffering from Infective Hepatitis where he remained until discharged on August 13th when he returned to Bombay. The ship sailed the next day for Norrkoping (Sweden) and arrangements were made for the Health Authorities in Norrkoping and Bombay to be advised of the circumstances.

MUMPS

The Liberian m.v. "ROSY" arrived Swansea Docks from Rotterdam on July 3rd, no sickness being reported on arrival. On July 4th a telephone message was received from the Agents stating that the Master had been medically examined privately and as a result had been removed to Hill House Hospital suffering from Mumps. He remained in hospital until July 9th when he was discharged. No other sickness was reported.

SMALLPOX SURVEILLANCE

Checks are made of the smallpox vaccination certificates of the crews etc., of ships which are known to have called at ports in infected areas and whenever these certificates are found to have expired, arrangements are made with the local agents for the persons to be re-vaccinated.

Occasionally information is received from Airports, usually London, of coloured crews arriving by Air for the purpose of joining ships in the Port. They had left Smallpox endemic areas and had joined their ship well within the incubation period. In such cases the crew members are kept under surveillance while in port and should the ship leave still within the incubation period, the Port Medical Officer of the next port of call is informed.

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships

No cases of Malaria were reported during the year.

RETURN OF CASES OF SICKNESS, INJURY, ETC., FOUND ON VESSELS ENTERING THE PORT OR OCCURRING DURING STAY IN PORT

Abdominal Pains	..	..	..	..	1	Hookworm	..	..	..	..	1
Ankle Injuries	..	..	..	..	3	Infective Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	1
Anxiety Neurosis	..	..	..	..	1	Influenza	..	..	..	..	15
Arm Injuries	..	..	..	..	1	Kidney complaint	..	..	..	..	1
Arm Rash	..	..	..	..	1	Knee complaint	..	..	..	..	1
Back Complaints	..	..	..	..	4	Leg Injury	..	..	..	..	3
Blood Disorder	..	..	..	..	1	Mumps	..	..	..	..	1
Boils	..	..	..	..	1	Muscular Pains	..	..	..	..	1
Chest Complaints	..	..	..	..	4	Nervous Complaint	..	..	..	..	1
Colds	..	..	..	..	3	Orchitis	..	..	..	..	1
Dental complaints	..	..	..	..	1	Renal Colic	..	..	..	..	1
Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	1	Rheumatism	..	..	..	..	1
Dhobie Itch	..	..	..	..	1	Scabies	..	..	..	..	5
Diarrhoea & Stomach Disorder	..	..	..	..	14	Septic Finger	..	..	..	..	1
Ear Complaints	..	..	..	..	5	Shoulder Rash	..	..	..	..	1
Eczema	..	..	..	..	1	Sinusitis	..	..	..	..	1
Facial Injury	..	..	..	..	1	Sore Throat	..	..	..	..	5
Giddiness	..	..	..	..	1	Spinal Injury	..	..	..	..	1
Groin Injury	..	..	..	..	1	Stomach Complaints	..	..	..	..	20
Hand Injury	..	..	..	..	2	Throat Infection	..	..	..	..	1
Headache	..	..	..	..	1	Toe Injury	..	..	..	..	1
Head Injury	..	..	..	..	1	Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	2
Heart Complaints	..	..	..	..	2	Venereal Disease	..	..	..	..	25
Hernia	..	..	..	..	1	Wrist Rash	..	..	..	..	1
						Wrist, Sprained	..	..	..	..	1
						Total					146

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with
or suspected for plague

No plague infected or suspected ships arrived.

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats

The Ratsearcher, working under the direction of an Inspector, searches as a routine, ships from foreign ports as soon as possible after arrival, for any evidence of rat infestation. Enquiries are always made as to mortality amongst the rats on board and particular attention during the search is paid to any excreta, runs, smears etc., as well as to any harbourage present. It is as a result of such an inspection whether any rat repressive measures are deemed necessary.

The same procedure is adopted prior to the issue of a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate, which foreign-going ships must possess in accordance with Article 54 of the International Health Regulations as well as for Rodent Certificates issued under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to shipping) Orders 1951 and 1956.

The Ratsearcher inspected 553 ships during the year and discovered evidence of rats on three ships and evidence of mice on five ships.

In the second quarter traps were set and poison baits laid for several days on board the m.v. "AVRA" and 28 mice were destroyed. Three of these were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, the Director later reporting "Culture - no growth of Yersinia Pestis - satisfactory."

Evidence of mice was also found on the m.v. "HALCYON DAYS" but as the ship was only in port for a day the Master was instructed to see that traps already on board were set forthwith.

An inspection of the m.v. "INDIAN RESOLVE" during the third quarter also revealed the presence of mice but here again the ship's stay in Swansea was very short so the ship's own traps were set and the Liverpool Port Health Authority notified as she was bound for that port.

Widespread evidence of mice was found on the m.v. "NORLANDER" and traps laid here resulted in 30 mice being destroyed, two of which were submitted for bacteriological examination with negative results. The Deratting Exemption Certificate of the vessel expired while in Swansea and an application for a new Exemption Certificate was refused. Arrangements were then made for a fumigation to take place in Swansea but at the last moment the plans were cancelled due to a disagreement as to whether the Owners or Charterers should pay. The ship left for Liverpool and the Port Health Authority there were informed of our refusal to grant an Exemption Certificate. A few days later a message was received from the Liverpool Port Health Authority stating that the vessel had been cyanide fumigated there and that 127 mice had been killed.

The local Agents on the instruction of the Owners requested us to carry out a preliminary search of the partly loaded m.v. "ASCANIUS", prior to their applying for a Deratting Exemption Certificate at Liverpool. The empty spaces were inspected and evidence of rats discovered in many of them. This information was passed on to the Liverpool Port Health Authority for them to take the appropriate action.

During the last quarter, the m.v. "NORDLANDER" again returned to Swansea and evidence of mice was found in one of the holds. The Ratsearcher laid traps and four mice were again destroyed.

Rat traces were found in the Provision Storeroom of the m.v. "LAGONES" and as the ship was leaving for the Continent within a few hours, the ship's own traps were set and the Master was instructed to continue the trapping during the voyage.

The Pakistani m.v. "SUNDERBANS" caused the most concern. She dry docked at Swansea on 6th October after arriving here from Liverpool. She had left Karachi on 3rd August and after calling at Gdansk arrived Liverpool on 29th September. She possessed a valid Deratting Exemption Certificate dated Karachi 26th June, 1973. However while at Liverpool evidence of rats was found in the crews and officers quarters and this was confirmed by the inspection in Swansea. The Liverpool Port Health Authority advised the Master and Agents that fumigation was the only effective remedy.

During the ships stay in dry dock here, the Ratsearcher laid traps for several days and destroyed 20 rats. A notice was served on the Master to carry out a fumigation and plans were made for this to be carried out in Swansea. However on 17th October an approach was made by the Owners via the Agents to delay this fumigation until the vessel reached Hamburg, the next port of call. As the vessel was to load steel here your officers could not agree to this postponement. The Agents approached the Clerk for a legal ruling, who, after discussing the aspects of the Port Health (Ships) Regulation 1970 agreed that in his opinion Regulation 19(4) justified our action and he gave the opinion that he would be prepared to take court action to enforce fumigation under this Regulation.

He gave this opinion to the London Owners via the Agents and within an hour they decided to carry out the fumigation in Swansea.

The vessel was fumigated here on 23rd October with Methyl Bromide and three further rats were recovered after the search.

Two rats were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, the Director later reporting:-

"Culture - No growth of Yersinia (Pasteurella) pestis".

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of Rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of Rodents sent for examination during the year.

Any rats caught on ships would be examined by the Public Health Inspector before being destroyed and samples of rats would be sent in plastic bags to the Director, Public Health Laboratory Service, Swansea for bacteriological or pathological examination.

Five mice and two rats were submitted to the Laboratory during the year and in all cases the results were "Culture - No growth of Yersinia Pestis - Satisfactory".

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Routine trapping | 2. Poison Baits |
| 3. Sulphur Dioxide gas | 4. Hydrogen Cyanide gas |
| 5. Sodium Fluoracetate (1080) | 6. Methyl Bromide |

Trapping and poison baits can be undertaken by the Authority's Ratsearcher, but whenever other methods of destruction are necessary, the Master is advised through his Agents, to engage the services of a commercial contractor to carry out the work. An Inspector is always present to supervise fumigation.

Name of Contractors

Rentokil Laboratories Ltd., Cardiff

Contra Pest Services Ltd.,

4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

Inspections of modern ships during the year have revealed that Ship-owners and Shipbuilders continue to pay careful attention to the rat-proofing of their ships during construction, the result being most satisfactory.

In the older type of ship, whenever harbourage is discovered that can be eliminated, your Inspectors gladly advise on the most suitable method of correcting same.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from Foreign Ports

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number</u>
Black Rats	23 + 62 Mice
Brown Rats	Nil
Species not known	Nil
Sent for examination	2 + 5 Mice
Infected with Plague	Nil

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping)
Orders 1951 and 1956

No rodent control certificates were issued under these Orders, the ships preferring to pay the additional cost in order to obtain a Deratting Exemption Certificate.

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued
during the year for ships from foreign ports

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After Trapping	After Poisoning	Total		
H.C.N.	Other fumigant (State method)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-	1 (Methyl Bromide)	-	-	1	99	100

Number of Deratting and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued
from individual ports under the jurisdiction of the Authority

Gross Tonnage	Swansea	Neath	Port Talbot	Total
Ships up to 300 gross tonnage	2	1	-	3
" from 301 to 1000 gross tons	16	13	-	29
" " 1001 to 3000 " "	25	1	-	26
" " 3001 to 10000 " "	16	-	-	16
" over 10000 gross tons	17	-	9	26
TOTAL	76	15	9	100

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

Whenever nuisances or defects are found on ships and they are likely to be remedied in port, verbal notice is given. If there appears to be no likelihood of co-operation, an Informal Notice is served on the Master and/or Owners and if thought necessary the assistance of the Marine Surveyor of the Department of Trade and Industry is sought. If the Notice is not complied with or only partly complied with in this Port and the ship is proceeding coastwise, then a follow up notice is sent to the next Port Health Authority.

Generally, ships from which drinking water samples are taken, have sailed before the result from the Bacteriologist is available. In such cases, should the result be unsatisfactory, a notice is immediately sent to the Owners via the local agents, advising them to instruct the Master to have all drinking water remaining on board boiled before consumption and to make arrangements as speedily as possible to have the fresh water tanks chlorinated and satisfactorily cleansed.

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Swansea 3,148	-	57	16 of these Notices were fully complied with and 5 partly before the ships had sailed. In addition, of the 52 notices served re. dirty fresh water tanks, it is known that 15 ships carried out the necessary chlorination.
Neath River 341	-	20	
New Harbour 88	-	1	
Port Talbot	-	-	
Porthcawl -	-	-	
TOTALS 3,577	-	78	

The number of re-visits made by the Inspectors in connection with the above was 52.

LIST OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DEALT WITH

Nature of Nuisance or Defect	Swansea	Neath River Berths	New Harbour Port Talbot	Porthcawl	Total
<u>Accommodation</u>					
Leaky port	1	-	-	-	1
Used for Ships Stores	1	-	-	-	1
Verminous	4	-	-	-	4
<u>Dumping Garbage into River</u>	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Fresh Water Tanks</u>					
Dirty	31	20	1	-	52
<u>Galley</u>					
Choked scuppers	1	-	-	-	1
Choked sinks	2	-	-	-	2
Dirty	2	-	-	-	2
Dirty utensils	1	-	-	-	1
Offensive rubbish accumulation	2	-	-	-	2
Verminous	9	-	-	-	9
<u>Holds</u>					
Insect infestation	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Messrooms</u>					
Dirty	2	-	-	-	2
Verminous	4	-	-	-	4
<u>Pantry</u>					
Defective Refrigerator	1	-	-	-	1
Verminous	6	-	-	-	6
<u>Provision Storeroom</u>					
Dirty	2	-	-	-	2
Refuse accumulation	3	-	-	-	3
Verminous	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Quayside</u>					
Fouled by ships w.c's	2	-	-	-	2
<u>Washplaces</u>					
Choked scuppers	2	-	-	-	2
Defective showers	3	-	-	-	3
Dirty	2	-	-	-	2
Refuse accumulation	1	-	-	-	1
<u>W.C's</u>					
Broken w.c. pan	1	-	-	-	1
Choked scuppers	2	-	-	-	2
Choked Urine Basin	1	-	-	-	1
Defective flush	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	91	20	1	-	112

Classification of Defects in Vessels

	Swansea	Neath River	New Harbour Port Talbot	Porthcawl	Total
(A) Original Construction	-	-	-	-	-
(B) Wear and Tear	8	-	-	-	8
(C) Dirt and Vermin	83	20	1	-	104
(D) Alterations	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	91	20	1	-	112

Notices Served To Remedy Nuisances etc.

	Statutory	Written	Oral	Total
Swansea	-	35	22	57
Neath River	-	20	-	20
New Harbour Port Talbot	-	1	-	1
Porthcawl	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	56	22	78

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

No Change

SECTION XV - THE IMMIGRATION ACT 1971. Medical Inspection of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants.

No Change

1. List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants holding Certificates of Appointment

Dr. D. E. Donald, Port Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Margaret Rhael Davies, Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

2. List of Other Staff Engaged in this Work.

No Change

3. Organisation of Work.

No Change

4. (a) Nature and amount of aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants Traffic.

Details for the year 1973 are as follows:-

ALIENS

1. No. of arriving ships carrying aliens	91*
2. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews)	258*
3. Total number of aliens medically examined	Nil
4. Reports and Certificates for aliens medically examined	Nil

Commonwealth Immigrants

1. Total number of arriving Commonwealth Citizens subject to control under the Act	27*
2. Total number of Commonwealth Citizens medically examined	Nil
3. Reports and certificates for Commonwealth Citizens medically examined.	Nil

* These numbers include those dealt with at Port Talbot and the Neath River.

4. (b) Number of conditional entries of Commonwealth Immigrants to be entered on the following table:-

Number of arrivals	Number medically examined	Number landed conditionally
27*	NIL	25*

The above numbers marked with * include those arriving at the Berths on the Neath River as well as the New Harbour Port Talbot.

5. Accommodation for Medical Inspection and Examination

No Change

SECTION XVI - Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from Infectious Disease.

No Change

FOOD INSPECTIONFood and Drugs Act, 1955The Imported Food Regulations, 1968-1973The Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962 and 1971

Two hundred and eleven ships were visited during the year by the Food Inspectors for the routine inspection of foodstuffs which were landed into the various transit sheds in the docks under your jurisdiction.

The total weight of food landed was over 6,286 Tons. and the countries from which it arrived included Brazil, Ceylon, Chile, India, Indonesia, Japan, Spain and Tanzania. Details of the containerised food arriving at the Ferryport from Cork and Dublin are given later in this Report.

Included in these figures are the 211 landings of wet fish made by 9 of the vessels mostly owned by the Swansea Fishermen Ltd., who lease the Fish Market at the Prince of Wales Dock. The fish landed from these trawlers weighed 4,733 cwts. valued at £58,294 and was mainly caught on the fishing grounds of the Bristol Channel. The vast bulk was caught by 5 of the larger trawlers between 60 and 70 feet registered length while the 4 smaller vessels in the 40 to 50 foot length range made only sporadic and minor landings during the summer months.

The fish was subject to routine inspection by your Food Inspectors.

The Company's flake ice plant at the Fish Market operated intermittently during the year and samples of the ice and water from which it is made were taken regularly for bacteriological examination. Of the fifteen samples of ice submitted, two proved slightly contaminated while 3 unsatisfactory results were reported from 17 water samples taken. Whenever samples are reported to be unsatisfactory investigations are carried out and repeat sampling continues until satisfactory results are achieved. In all cases the results are notified to the West Glamorgan Water Board, the Docks Manager and the tenants of the Fish Market.

DETAILS OF IMPORTED FOOD LANDED

Commodity	Swansea			
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Beans, red	49	2	0	16
Beef Extract	5	13	3	20
Brazil nuts	2242	3	0	16
Cinamon	24	4	0	0
Cloves	6	10	0	0
Cocoa Butter	20	10	1	6
Coconuts	14	16	3	4
Coconuts, dessicated	411	0	0	0
Coffee	1	4	0	0
Curry Powder	65	0	2	24
Dehydrated Sorva	26	0	0	0
Fruit Pulp	79	12	3	4
Fruit, tinned	11	7	1	24
Fish, wet	236	13	0	0
Honey	55	13	1	16
Jaborandi Leaves	25	0	0	0
Leck flakes, white	4	8	1	16
Melons	433	10	0	0
Olives in Brine	51	13	1	18
Onions	937	10	0	0
Pappadams	4	3	3	10
Pepper, Black & White	303	0	0	0
Pepper Pieces in Brine	2	14	0	2
Primisil	31	8	2	8
Shrimps, Frozen Fresh Water	11	10	0	0
Sunflower seed	19	19	2	4
Tea	1211	18	3	15
TOTAL	6286	8	1	7

No foodstuffs were landed either at the New Harbour Port Talbot or at the berths in the Neath River.

BRITISH AND IRISH - SWANSEA AND CORK FERRY

During the year the m.v. "INNISFALLEN" and m.v. "LEINSTER" between them arrived at the Ferryport on 204 occasions and the following statistics should be of interest.

	<u>Inwards.</u>	<u>Outwards.</u>
No. of Cars	19,005	20,174
No. of Car Passengers	53,600	56,033
No. of Foot Passengers	35,262	34,679

No case of infectious sickness was brought to my notice

As a Port Health Authority we are particularly interested in the food-stuffs landed and during the year 655 containers or trailers carrying over 7,510 tons of foodstuffs arrived from Cork.

In accordance with the Imported Food Regulations when an Authorised Officer considers it expedient that the examination of the contents of a container should be deferred until it reaches a specified place of destination elsewhere, he shall require the Importer etc., to give an undertaking in writing, stating that the container has been sealed and will remain so until it reaches the destination specified on the undertaking. At the same time, the Authorised Officer must notify the Receiving Authority that the Container is on its way to that Authority and this must be done as expeditiously as possible, normally by telephone and later confirmed in writing.

As most of the food containers arriving here have refrigerated contents the examination of which on the quayside would be inadvisable, the procedure referred to above as set out in the Regulations is adopted, thus enabling the Receiving Authorities to carry out the examination of the foodstuffs at the destination.

"Group Containers" i.e. containers which hold several different commodities, go to 'K' Shed, Prince of Wales Dock, where they are sorted out. After Customs clearance, any foods forming part of the group container, are examined by your food Inspectors and then allowed to proceed to their destination without any further examination at that point.

Occasionally it has happened that food containers have arrived without a definite address to which they are bound. These are immediately detained and are only released when the Inspector is satisfied of their correct destination.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND VARIETY OF FOOD
ARRIVING IN CONTAINERS ETC. FROM CORK

Commodity	Tons.	Cwts.	Qts.	Lbs.
Blackberries, frozen	50	19	-	-
Bread Mix	39	12	1	10
Butter	197	5	-	-
Casings, hog	9	11	2	9
Cheese	311	11	-	8
Chocolata Crumb	280	1	-	-
Citric Acid Crystals	89	12	-	-
Confectionery	19	6	1	-
Cream	1618	5	3	14
Fish and Shellfish	909	-	2	14
Flour	-	1	1	-
Meat including Beef, Lamb Pork & Offals	1862	11	-	2
Meat Preserves	261	11	1	12
Milk Powder etc.	1444	3	1	3
Mushrooms	-	13	-	-
Poultry & Products	69	5	3	24
Rennet, Pepsin Mixture	1	7	3	-
Seaweed, Seaweed Meal	26	13	-	-
Vegetables	308	1	1	17
Wines etc	-	17	2	20
Yoghourt	9	18	-	-
Total	7510	8	1	21

Container of Meat without Health Certificate

On October 30th a container with 60 sides of Chilled Beef weighing 6 tons 6 cwts. arrived at the Ferryport and on examination of the relevant documents it was found that no Health Certificate accompanied the meat as required by the Imported Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1973 which came into force on September 1st 1973 to give effect to our entry into the European Economic Community.

In accordance with Regulation 12, the Container was detained by your Food Inspectors and the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food were telephoned and given the full facts. They in turn, in accordance with the Regulations, made the appropriate enquiries from the Eire Government via the Eire Embassy regarding the missing document and about six hours later telephoned this office to report that from the enquiries they had made, they were satisfied that the meat in question had been "derived from mammals inspected before and after death by an official Veterinarian designated by the Eire Government at an approved establishment and that a Health Certificate had been signed and issued at the time by him." It was accepted that the absence of the official Health Certificate was due to a bona-fide error by someone and that arrangements had been made for a duplicate certificate to be forwarded forthwith to Swansea.

In view of this explanation and after further consultation with the Ministry your officers were satisfied that a genuine error had occurred and therefore released the container after some nine hours detention.

The missing document eventually reached this office on 1st November, and was forwarded to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Gloucester into whose area the container was destined.

It may be of interest to note that the Home destinations of the Containers etc., included towns in the following counties:-

HOME

Bedford	Gloucester	Pembroke
Berkshire	Hampshire	Shropshire
Caernarvon	Hereford	Somerset
Cambridge	Hertford	Staffordshire
Carmarthen	Kent	Surrey
Cheshire	Lancashire	Sussex
Devon	Lincoln	Warwick
Dorset	Monmouth	Wiltshire
Essex	Norfolk	Worcester
Glamorgan	Northampton	Yorkshire

as well as various places in the London area.

ABROAD

Destinations Abroad included places in the following countries:-

Austria, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Spain
Sweden, West Germany, and the West Indies.

BRITISH AND IRISH - SWANSEA AND DUBLIN FERRY

The stern loading German m.v. "NANOMARK" on charter to the B. & I. Co., continued this run until March 25th. The vessel does not carry passengers but has excellent accommodation for the long distance Commercial Drivers travelling over with their vehicles.

During this period the m.v. "NANOMARK" arrived from Dublin on 12 occasions and the m.v. "GREYFRIAR" arrived once from Rosslare. The number of lorry drivers accompanying their vehicles which landed here totalled 45. No cases of infectious sickness was brought to my notice.

The number of vehicles holding foodstuffs which landed at the Ferryport totalled 34 and the tonnage of food carried in them amounted to over 525 tons. details of which are as follows:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Beef, Pork, Lamb & Offal	476	10	1	6
Fish & Shellfish	30	2	0	15
Horsemeat	19	1	1	10
Totals	525	13	3	3

The destinations of these Vehicles included towns in the counties of Buckinghamshire, Gloucester, Hertford, Norfolk, as well as places in the London area.

Destinations abroad included places in the countries of Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and West Germany.

FOOD CONDEMNED

Generally speaking the food landed was in good condition and condemnation usually resulted from the effects of deterioration, faults in stowage or bad handling during transportation and discharge.

Only just over 97 Tons were condemned as unfit for human consumption and this figure was made up as follows:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>	<u>How disposed of</u>
Tinned Fruit Cocktail	-	1	0	26	-	Destroyed by B.T.D.B.
Melons	97	9	2	23	-	Dumped and buried by the B.T.D.B.
TOTAL	97	10	3	21		

MELONS

Included in the general cargo discharged from the m.v. "SNAIDECKI" from Chile on May 4th was a consignment of 433 Tons. of Melons. Although the first landings were reasonably good, subsequent landings were found to be decomposing and affected by excessive mould. It was necessary to serve a Detention Notice and there followed discussions between the Importers and your officers. Eventually agreement was reached for small consignments to be released on receiving an undertaking that they would be accepted and sorted under the strict supervision of the Public Health Inspectors of the areas to which they were destined. This took place but information soon reached us that these consignments had to be condemned so further releases ceased. Over 97 tons of the melons remained at Swansea Docks and these were surrendered and condemned and after some difficulty arrangements were made with the Docks Board for them to be dumped, bulldosed and satisfactorily buried on their waste land.

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 11 samples of imported foodstuffs were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and to the Public Analyst and particulars regarding these samples are detailed below:-

(a) To the Public Health Laboratory

<u>Nature of Sample.</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Result.</u>
Desiccated Coconut	Ceylon	Culture: No organisms of the Salmonella group grown.
Quick Frozen Fresh Water Shrimps	Indonesia	Viable bacterial count = 16,000 orgs/g of shrimp. Culture: No organisms of the typhoid Salmonella, Dysentery groups. <u>Staphylococcus pyogenes</u> <u>Clostridium welchii</u> , or vibrio species grown. 100 coliform bacilli present/g of shrimp No <u>Escherichia Coli</u> type I present

(b) To the Public Analyst

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Result</u>
Desiccated Coconut	Ceylon	Genuine. Sulphur dioxide Nil Oil 60.3% Acid value of oil 0.2
Tea	Ceylon	Genuine. Hot water extract 38% Moisture 5.3% Total ash 5.6% Water soluble ash 3.2% Acid insoluble ash Pr. Nil Lead 2 p.p.m. Copper 35 p.p.m.
Freshwater Shrimp	Indonesia	Satisfactory. Special analysis for metal:- Mercury 0.04 p.p.m. Cadmium 0.1 p.p.m. Lead 0.7 p.p.m. Copper 3.3 p.p.m. Arsenic 0.1 p.p.m. Zinc 18 p.p.m.
Melon	Chile	Satisfactory. Ortho phenyl phenol Negative Organo-chlorine pesticides Negative, the white powder on the surface proved to be mainly calcium carbonate.

(b) To the Public Analyst

<u>Nature of Sample</u>	<u>Country of Origin</u>	<u>Result</u>
Onions	Chile	Satisfactory. Organochlorine pesticides Not detected
Pepper Pieces in Brine	Spain	Satisfactory. Sulphur dioxide Nil p-hydroxy benzoates Nil, Lead 0.9 p.p.m.
Stuffed Olives	Spain	Satisfactory. Sulphur dioxide Nil p-hydroxy benzoates Nil, Lead 0.6 p.p.m.
Brazil Nuts	Brazil	The sample contained about $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ of unsatisfactory nuts comprising one nut heavily infested with mites, five nuts showing mould and one empty nut.
<p>Information regarding the Analyst's Report on the nuts were notified to the Public Health Departments of Liverpool, Chelmsford, Hull and the London Borough of Southwark to which areas the nuts were dispatched.</p>		
Curry Powder	India	Satisfactory. Total Ash 9.7% Siliceous Ash 0.5% Lead 2.8 p.p.m. Copper 15.7 p.p.m. Zinc 32 p.p.m.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926

It was not found necessary to take any action under the above Regulations.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1970

Periodical inspections are made of the ships which operate passenger services from Swansea and when it is necessary to draw the attention of the Owners to any defects found, remedial action is usually taken immediately.

Samples of the drinking water were taken from these ships during the year and subjected to bacteriological examination and in all cases satisfactory reports were received.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (DOCKS, CARRIERS, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1960

As a result of regular routine visits to the various wharves, warehouses, transit sheds, etc., to which these Regulations are applicable it has been necessary at times to draw the attention of the Owners and Tenants to their obligations under the Regulations, particularly as regards to cleanliness. Usually any complaints made by your Inspectors are immediately attended to.

It should be mentioned that most of the foodstuffs landed here are packed or otherwise protected in such a manner that risk of contamination of the food is negligible.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

THE DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS) REGULATIONS, 1958

Whenever excessive dark smoke emissions are observed by the Inspectors, the attention of the Master or Chief Engineer of the vessel is drawn to the requirements of these Regulations. In the first instance verbal warnings are given and if the nuisance continues or is repeated, an informal notice is served followed if necessary by legal action.

During the year it was found necessary to serve notices on 3 ships for dark smoke emissions in excess of the prescribed times stated in the Regulations

On January 10th the Norwegian m.v. "HARALD STANGE", a tanker, was warned about excessive dark smoke emission and this was abated almost immediately.

On September 25th the Norwegian m.v. "PEPE" was preparing to leave dry dock and commenced emitting dark smoke in such quantity as likely to cause a breach of the Regulations. A verbal notice to the Master was sufficient action to quickly abate the nuisance and no repetition occurred.

On November 16th the British m.v. "PRIMA" in dry dock emitted dark smoke in such quantity as likely to cause a nuisance. The Master who was verbally warned took action and as a result the emission ceased immediately. He stated that an air fan had broken down and that the boilers were put temporarily on natural draught causing insufficient combustion of the fuel. Repairs to the fan were carried out and as there was no repetition of the nuisance no further action was necessary.

In view of the co-operation received in all instances it was not necessary to consider legal action.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1965THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (NO.2) REGULATIONS, 1964

One application was received during the year under the above Regulations from the Master of a foreign ship for a certificate authorising him to purchase dangerous drugs.

On November 23rd the Master of the Norwegian m.v. "TANABATA" at Port Talbot Harbour was granted after the usual investigations a certificate to purchase six ampoules of Pethidine.

Dutch m.v. "CURACAO"

This vessel arrived from Delfzyl (Holland) on April 13th at Wards Ship-breaking Yard, Briton Ferry for breaking up.

The contents of the medicine Chest which included the usual drugs were collected by your Inspectors and removed to the Swansea Police Station for destruction and in addition, the very small quantity of foreign foodstuffs remaining on board were, at the request of the Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, Bridgend, destroyed by burning.

Certificates of Health

During the year shipments of Rags etc., took place from the Port of Swansea to certain ports in Spain and at the request of the Exporters, I furnished 6 Certificates of Health to accompany the consignments stating that "No disease subject to the International Health Regulations i.e. Cholera, Plague, Smallpox or Yellow Fever existed in the City and Port of Swansea at the time of the issuing of the Certificates."

DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT 1972

In accordance with Section 3 of this Act notice was received from a firm in Widnes, Lancs., that a consignment of Poisonous waste was to be loaded on to the m.v. "BLUE SKY" at the Kings Dock Swansea and that authorisation had been received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food for its subsequent dumping in the mid-Atlantic. The consignment consisted of 80 x 45 galls. of waste in steel drums and this was loaded without incident on the afternoon of June 22nd, the ship sailing later that evening.

Export of Sheep

The British m.v. "RAEBURN" embarked 41 sheep (rams and ewes) on March 8th for export to South America, for breeding purposes.

At the request of the Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries & Food, Bridgend, your Inspectors were approached to co-operate with them to ensure that the animals were properly housed, fed, watered and rested for at least 24 hours prior to embarkation in accordance with the Regulations.

This request was acceded to and afterwards the part of the transit shed used by the animals was seen to be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Student Visitors

The syllabus of Second year student nurses now includes work, demonstrations and talks in various aspects of the Community Health Services. At the request of the Training Officer, two parties of Student Nurses visited the Port on July 3rd and October 30th. They were conducted around some ships in the dock, visited the Fish Market and Port Medical Centre and afterwards given a talk on all aspects of Port Health Work. I would like to express my thanks to the Agents for their co-operation as well as to Sisters Evans and Davies of the Port Medical Centre who went out of their way to make these visits most instructive and enjoyable.

